BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

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TERMS: THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, Two Dollars a Year, Payable in Advance.

No attention paid to orders for the pape: ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.—

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ngly. 55 announcing the names of candidates for rotices over 12 lines, charged at regu-

ted in good style and on reasonable terms.

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promptly attended to.

No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

## The Post.

Athens, Friday, April 5, 1861.

New York, March 27 .- The Tribune's

Pickens will be abandoned within thirty

The same correspondent says: The Southern Commissioners are dining tonight with Foreign Ambassadors at Mr. Corcoran's. The Commissioners are on the most friendly terms with the English and French Ministers.

Jno. S. Millson, of Virginia, if he will accept, will get an important foreign

Ports of Entry.

We find the subjoined circular of Secretary Memminger in the Montgomery papers:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, )

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Montgomery, March 19, 1861. In pursuance of the Act of Congress of February 28th, 1861, entitled an Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional Ports and Places to establish additional Ports and Places of Entry and Delivery, and appoint officers therefor, I hereby establish the following Ports and Places of Entry and Delivery, that is to say:

Norfolk, at Nelms' Landing on the Mississippi River.

Hernando, on the Mississippi and Central Rail Road.

Hells Springs on the Mississippi (2)

Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Rail Road.

Eastport, on the Tennessee River.
Corinth, at the crossing of the Mobile and Ohio, and of the Memphis and Charleston Rail Roads.

Athens, on the Rail Road from Decatur

Stephenson, at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston, and of the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Roads.

Florence, at the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester, and of the North Eastern and of the Cheraw and

Darlington Rail Roads, (Signed) C. C. C. G. MEMNINGER,

graphers, by the startling discoveries retleman now in London. Mr. Chayllon, a gentleman of mixed French and Ameritan blood with the raid into Virginia, the utterance of can blood, who, availing himself of the facilities given by his position as a son of ed to stir up insurrection in the South, a consular officer near the Gaboon River, has penetrated across the African continent on the line of the Equator, and has there discovered, in a densely wooded region, a range of lofty mountains (one peak calculated by him 12,000 feet), which contains, according to his conviction, the sources of the four great rivers of the African continent, the Nile, the Niger, the Zambest and the Zaire, or

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in a late dispatch, says, "Secretary Seward states that the North has generally become satisfied of the sincarity of the South in desiring to close the pending partnership, and that there can be no sense or good judgement evinced by attempts to enforce a contin-

There is, says the Baltimore Sun. apparently great distrust of the slave population, under present circumstances, in many counties in Virginia and some in Maryland, and strict precautionary measures have been adopted, so that any slave insurrection would be immediately crushed and the prime movers meet with torrible retribution

The recent cold weather, has play-Brady, has had a fine field of wheat cut down by the cold. Twas up some two feet high, and in the boot, the condition nost liable to injury from cold.

Taxactry or lave. In Portsmouth, N. II., during a snow storm, on the 16th of January last, a Shanghae hen was buried beneath a drift. On the 13th of February a thaw occurred, and the hen stepped from her prison, apparently as lively as

Speech of Hon. R. B. Brabson, Delivered March 2, 1861, in the House of Representatives, on the Report from the Com-mittee of Thirty-three on the disturbed condi-

Mr. BRABSON said:

Mr. SPEAKER :- When I took my seat as a member of the Thirty-Sixth Congress, I determined not to occupy the attention of the House with any remarks of a general character, believing I could in a quiet way better serve my constituents and my country. But the extraordinary and unhappy state of things which surround us makes it imperative on me to give utterance to the sentiments which I entertain. I am fully aware of the dangers which lie in the path I must tread; but I would be unworthy the confidence of the intelli-gent and gallant people whom I represent, were I to shrink from the discharge of my duty.

The question is not who shall direct the

machinery of this Government, but whethor we shall have a Government of the United States at all? Startling events occur with such rapidity that the stoatest hearts tremble at what they foresee. The greatest Government on earth, commanding the respect and admiration of the world, is to be hurled to the dust unless the New York, March 27.—The Tribune's correspondence says: Capt. Fox reports the supply of provisions at Fort Sumter sufficient to enable Major Anderson to sustain his command until the 15th of sustain his command until the 15th of April. He says the fort can be reinfored by military operations, which will require a force not at the disposal of the President, or by strategy, with hazards of a desperate conflict. From all the facts, it is evident that Sumter must be abandoned or civil war inaugurated.

The Herald's correspondent says Fort Piekens will be abandoned within thirty. stroy all hope of an adjustment. But, sir, I acknowledge no difficulty which may not be settled, no dangers which may not be averted by wisdom, prudence, and patriotism; and whether the members of this House are imbued sufficiently with these virtues to meet the issues as become the Representatives of thirty-one million freemen. I have every confidence that the

> emergency successfully.
>
> It is not to be denied that passion, prejudice, and bitter party fellings, have had too much to do in bringing about our present difficulties; and the sooner we divest ourselves of those unpatriotic and unstatesmanlike feelings, the sooner all our difficulties will be settled, and our country move on the march of greatness and prosperity to that destiny which awaits us, if we remain a united people. Born to an inheritance such as was never youchsafed to man before, we certainly should not trifle with it, and hastily and passionately destroy it; but, realizing the most solemn responsibility which can rest upon men, put forth every energy of our nature to protect and preserve that inheritance, and transmit it, unimpaired, to posterity. Should we fail so to do, posterity will not hold us guildless. Amid the storm of revolution which is sweeping over our country, it would be criminal in me to add to its fury by indulging in crimination and recrimination.

American people cap and will meet the

Could we but calmly and dispassionate ly inquire into and ascertain the causes of all our troubles, we would be the better able to apply the remedy. What is the ground of complaint, and what the reme dy? Whateverground of complaint there may be in relation to the execution of the laws by the present Administration, I do not suppose there can be any just cause of complaint against the laws of the Unit-Atlanta, at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the King's

Congress has passed no law, since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, upon the subject of slavery .-If Congress has passed no law affecting the of slave; y; if the Supreme Court of the United States, by its decisions, guards and protects the South, where is the evi-which has produced so much mischief?— It is not in the Government of the United DISCOVERY OF MOUNTAINS IN AFRICA .- In | States, but its existence is found in the England considerable excitement has moral and religious training of the Northbeen created among naturalists and geoelection of a sectional President and Vice cently made in Central Africa by a gen- tional organization, and upon a sectional

wicked and fanatical sentiments calculat all have their foundation in hostility to the institution of slavery. These things, in my opinion, furnish just cause of complaint against the Northern States and Northern people; and, in my judgment, the South can never submit with honor to the enforcement of those principles by Congressional legislation. We can never Congressional legislation. We can never submit to any inequality in the Territo ries, which are common property, but will demand our right to enter them, as long as they remain Territories, with our property recognized as such by the laws of the State from which we remove. Is there anything unreasonable in the proposition that the people of Tennessee may go to the Territories of the United States go to the ferritories of the United States with their property and reside there? By what authority shall Congress say that the Territories shall be appropriated to the use and benefit of the people of a par-ticular section because they do not own a particular section because they do not own a particular species of property? If this is to be the policy of the incoming Adminis-tration, I say to you frankly, we can nev-er live in peace. It is true, Congress has passed no law applying such principles to the Territories, since the decision of the Supreme Court to which I have referred; and, in my opinion, the rights of the South are protected against such legisla tion by the Dred Scott decision. But in the face of that decision, the Republicans claim that Congress has the power, and should exercise it when necessary, to ex-dude slayery and, consequently, slave-holders, from the Territorics.

The fact that a large party asserts that The recent cold weather, has played havoc with our prospects for fruit we fear, says the Aamericus Georgian. We have twice examined the blooms of our peach trees, and we find on some trees, scarcely any left alive. The trees whose blooms are only swelled, and not yet blown, are most of them still living. We learn that our fellow citizen, Mr Wright Brown; the shad a fine field of wheat cut the Constitution gives to the majority in preventing the execution of the fugitive slave law by mabs; the flooding the coun-try with incendiary pamphlets, are the principal grounds of complaint, and all tend to chafe and fret and interfere with the Southern people and their rights, and have proved fatal to the peace and good order of society; and, if persisted in, will prove destructive to the Government it-self, and the best interest of the Ameri-can people. It would be an act degrading to me, and for which I would receive the can people. It would be an act degrading to me, and for which I would receive the just indignation of an insulted and injured constituency, were I to return to my home

afflict our country secession? I think not, I do not believe secession a remedy for any of the evils of which the south com plains; nor do I believe the doctrine finds any sanction in the Constitution.

Upon a mere question of policy, I have never been able to see how we could se-cure our Constitutional rights in the Territories by destroying the Constitution, and by our own act abandoning the Territories; how we can better secure the re-turn of the fugitive from labor, by abandoning the fugitive slave law, and all our rights under it; how we can be more se-cure from the wicked and fanatical sentiments of Northern fanatics, by removng every constitutional and legal restraint rom those who give utterence to such sentiments, is past my comprehension. I adopt the sentiments of the hero of the Hermitage, whose bones lie moldering beneath the sod of Tennessee, when he

says:
"It is the right of mankind generally to secure, by all means in their power, the blessings of liberty and happiness: but when, for these purposes, any body of men have voluntarily associated themselves under a particular form of government, no portion of them can dissolve the association without acknowledging the corre lative right in the remainder, to decide whether that dissolution can be permitted consistently with their rights and the

det consistently with their rights and the general welfare."

Mr. Speaker, there can be no permanent security in any new Government founded upon the principle that any one of the States may, at will, break up and destroy that Governmt. Is there not evidence of South Carolina's disposition to secode from the new Confederacy? Hon, J. W. Spratt, of South Carolina, has al-ready sounded the slarm, and heralds a new crusade for the emancipation of the South. If the constitutional provision of the new Government prohibiting the for-eign slave trade should become perma-

eign stave trate should become perma-nent, Mr. Spratt says:
"Our whole movement is defeated. It will abolitionize the border States. It will brand our institution. Slavery cannot share a Government with democracy; it cannot bear a brand upon it; thence another revolution. It may be painful, but we must make it. The con-titution can-not be changed without it. It is doubt tul if another movement will be so peace ful; but no matter."

Mr. Spratt is not the only one in South Carolina who is now agitating the ques-tion of seceding from the Southern Confederacy, unless the African slave trade is constitutionally recognized. How long will the Southern Confederacy last, organwill the Southern Confederacy last, organ-ized upon such principles? When a peo-ple are oppressed by their Government, they have the undoubted right of revolu-tion to free themselves from that oppression; but no people, for slight causes, will resort to that remedy. Will the peo-ple consent to trust their lives, their for unes, their peace and security, in a Government recognizing the principle that any one member, affronted, may destroy

ie Government? I think not. But, sir, I will not discuss the right of ecession. Seven States have already dis-olved their connection with the United States Government, and others may soon follow. They have not only dissolved seir connection with this Government. arate and independent provisional gov-ernment, elected a President and Vice President, and have appointed officers to he various offices in their new govern-

nent settlement of the slavery question ause they are more exposed to the depedations of Northern fanatics; yet, they have not been consulted by the secoding states, but left to defend themselves as best they can. We have the more right to complain, because they have left us here in the minority, when the opposition to Mr. Lincoln's policy was in the majoriy, and when, in the next Congress, the majority against the Republicans would be, I believe, twenty or twenty-one, if the Southern States were all represented here, It would have been impossible for the incoming Administration, for the next two years, to ingraft upon the legislation of the country the policy of the Repub-lican party, The President could not make an appointment of any importance without the consent of his opponents in the Senate of the United States. The majority in the Senate, if all the South ern States were represented in that body could, in effect, select the President' The President can pass no law,

d to the incoming Administration, th dence, wisdom, and a due regard for the splits and interests of the border States.

I mention these things because I believe if the cotton States had remained der States, but have incorporated into the constitution of their new governmenta provision, giving the Congress of the "Confederated States of North American Confederated States of Nor Carolina, and the Governor of Mississippi, to prohibit the citizens of all the States not joining the Confederacy from taking slaves into the seceding States, unless the more necessary for the border States, the states have been thrown into the specific of the border States, and the laws have been thrown into the specific or the border States, and the states have been thrown into the specific or the states and the states are stated in the states and the state of the states are stated in the stated in t

more interested in the final and permanent settlement of the question of slave-ry than the cotton States, and I have sir, shall we despair of the Republic? Is sometimes thought there were other cau-ses than the question of slavery for the for Constitutional liberty? A Govern-

of Monterey, Vera Cruz. Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Churubuseo, and the city of Mexico, and the children of the brave men who fell on those bloosly fields, that I had consented to deprive them of the right to enter and reside within the Territories won by their valor; when the fact is, I have no doubt, I represent upon this floor more widows and orphans—made widows and orphans by the Mexican war—than some of the Northern States had soldiers in that war. But, Mr. Speaker, is the remedy for all the evils which now afflict our country secession? I think

lina to induce her to take the initiative in the could not have been finited movement. She could not have sectionalism without a struggle. From the concerne I about the safety of the Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentian, Tennessee, and Kentian and Union: from thirteen to this tucky; and I take it for granted, those gallant States are as sensitively alive to their honor, and quite as capable of taking care of it, as any State in the Union. South Carolina desired a separation from the Union. South Carolina desired a separation from the Union. South Carolina desired a separation from the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes, the flag of the Union, is waited by every sens the stars and atripes. of Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, lina to induce her to take the initiative prosperous, should not be abandoned to as always in isted upon by her statesmen. Her public men have uniformly insisted that the revenus policy of the Unifed States Government was unjust and op-pressive; and to get clear of that princi de, I am inclined to think, she embraced the occasion of the election of a sectional President and Vice President to dissolve President and Vice President to dissolve her connection with the Government of the United States. I am supported in these few ions by the line of argument pursued it, one of the leading secession journals. South Carolina, upon the action of Any Turkhern Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, is adopting, as that paper says, the tariff of 1857. The Charleston Mercury says:

"We regret that any provisional gov-ernment was formed at all, and in one or two important particulars confess to disrunnent was formed as appointment and surprise at the government and laws enseted. It seems that the United States protective tariff of 1857 has been adopted, and that a positive condemnation of the institution of slavery, through the slave trade, has been instruction itself. Neither of these did we expect. We did not er of these did we expect. We did not suppose that any-Southern government, suppose that any-Southern government, and for a month or a year, would be for a month or a year, would suppose that any-Southern government, and for a month or a year, would suppose that any-Southern government, and for a month or a year, would be suppose that any-Southern government, and the protective tariffs. er of these did we expect. We did not suppose that any Southern government, whether for a month or a year, would sanction the policy of protective tariffs. The twriff of 1857 is odious and oppressive in its discriminations. It was made to favor Northern enterprises at the expense of the people of the South—a huge free list for the m—the burden of The vote of Vieginia, which was the first to salien for us to bear, and we maintaxation for us to bear, and we maintain is neverse to revenue, unjust in principle, and oppressive in practice. Whether this is brought about by a partial remission in duties or a partial imposition, in the North, and urged as evidence of it is still the same in effect. We enter our protest against the scheme and policy, both as regards ourselves, and in the results, so far as foreign mations are concerned, and their friendship, at this time,

there is a graver matter than its absurdig to be be a proper solution of the United States as it is, with all its constructive powers, and part the Constitution of the United States as it is, with all its constructive powers, and get the frencher States in the Confederacy with us, will the Constitution ever be altered. Will we ever be freed from the same troubles and daugers with the last to the freed from the same troubles and daugers with the principles of concession and compromise, which should characterize the action of a great and the principles of concession and compromise, which should characterize the action of a great and the principles of concession and compromise, which should characterize the action of a great and the principles of concession and compromise, which should characterize the action of a great and free people. Shall that appeal be in vain to both sectional parties? Do grathemen prefer page to war. I be they prefer a united to a divided people? Do they prefer a mined to a divided people? Do they prefer a mined to a divided people. we have been controlling against for the last thirty years? Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri have been protective tariff states, and all of them briavor of internation of whom the Government sates, and all of them or across of internal improvements. Suppose the Constitu-tion of the United States is taken as it is, with its consolidation constructions, to obtain their union with us; will they con-sent to have it altered so as to prevent constructive abases? And, if not after ed, will we not have the same battle to fight over again with them after a few Southern Confederacy exist at all with ernment had maulted our flag, the quessuch a policy? Will not all the Northern tion would be quite a different one; but the various offices in their new government. They have armed, and are arming their citizen soldiers. They have taken possession of the forts, arsenals, and dockyards, within their respective limits; and Louisiana has taken possession of the mint at New Orleans. The secession of the mint at New Orleans. The secession of the seven States as rash, ill-advised, and precipitate; and we have a right to complain of their action.

The seven grain-growing and tobacco of the growing the period of the grain to a Union with us?

It is noweld be quite a different one; but to place one section of a great country like ours in hostile array against the other, for causes such as now distract our people, and thus by war destroy the people of the border States as rash, ill-advised the process of the growing the people of the people of the border states as rash, ill-advised the process of the growing the people of the points at the Constitution of the Union will be grain to a Union with us?

They have taken a Union with us?

Why should they not? They are satisfied to place our the Union will be people of the points at the Constitution of the Union will be people of the points at the place of a great co with a few guarantees about negroes, such as the irontier States want, but which are of no consequence to the cot-ton States; and we will again enter upon the broad road of consolidation

The majorities in Congress against the Republicans would have been abundant-ly able to protect the rights of the South upon the slavery question; but many Southern man would superin recome restoration of the Union, "with a few guarantees about negroes, such as the cannot draw a dollar from the Treasury, without an appropriation by Congress.—
He has now power to make war; and, if we are to judge the future by the past, be can have but little influence in forming and controlling public opinion.

With both branches of Congress oppositionally a controlling public opinion with the controlling public opinion.

Keniucky, and Alssouri, have over first to be interested with the controlling public opinion.

Keniucky, and Alssouri, have over first controlling of the controlling must be the first to be interested with by the Northern fanatics; and yet they stand here to defend their controlling public opinion.

With both branches of Congress oppositional guarantees as will place it some of the States, inoving in the right direction in this regard the regard of the states, inoving in the right With both branches of Congress opposed to the incoming Administration, the beyond the reach of politicians the indirection, in the repeal and modification of their personal liberty bills; and over lown by a popular majority of over one million petitioners have implored us million votes, the decision of the Sapreme Court maintaining the rights of the South in the Territories; with all these facts before us, we are asked to say, that the seeding States have acted with product them in this their hour of trial as to induce them to refuse concession,

citizens accompany them with the inten-tion of permanently residing there.

I have said that the border States were States.

precipitate action of the seconding States, ment like ours, under the protection of which especially operated on South Caro, which the country has grown great and

respected. The American citizen, how-ever humble, knows, whether at home or abroad, on the land or on the seas, the strong arm of Government is over him to guard and protect. He feels that he is in American citizen.

For such a Government as this will not

For such a Government as this will not gentlemen forget their party feuds and rise superior to their miserable party platforms, remembering that, while they have a party to serve, they have a country to save? Of what use will your miserable platforms be when civil war, with all its horrors, has swept over the land, not only, in its maddening course, overturning the Government of our fathers, but blotting out forever the last hope of liberty throughout the world? erty throughout the world?

I have been astonished, the present

is valuable to us. In each respect free State of Virginia, the memory of whose trade is the true policy of the Confeder-inghity dead has been vindicated by her inghty dead has been vindreated by her noble sons, who have put the seal of their condemnation upon sectionalism North appropria that the stigma of illegitimacy and illegality should be placed upon the institution of slavery by a fundamental law against the slave trade. In our opinion, it is a matter of policy, and not of principle, to be decided now and hereafter. principle, to be decided now and hereaf-ter, from sound views of the necessity and safety of our people. We think it a proper subject of legislation. The second of the second of the second of the second Every principle of right government and every distate of policy seem to be against the Mississipa scheme. But there is a graver matter than its absurding server of death, but with the principles of the ballotter of the consti-

years, which we have been compelled to the action of the politicians, the brave light with the Northern States? We will und hardy sons of toll are the ones to only have changed masters. But will a meet the issue then. If any foreign Gov

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade; A breath can make them, as breath has made But a brave people, their country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

I appeal to the Representatives of the people upon this floor to avert the impending storm. I ask you, in the name o common country, of humanity, and o berty itself, to settle the difficulties.-Shall we, when we leave this noble ed Southern men would support a revenue tariff, giving incidental protection to home industry, which the Mercury regards as unjust in principle and oppressive in practice. The editor of that paper thinks the policy of the "Confederate States of North America" will lead to a sestoration of the Union, with a few cause the representatives of the people in the confederate states of North America" will lead to a prefer some miserable dogma to the Con-stitution of our fathers, and the best in guarantees about regroes, such as the stitution of our tathers, and the best intercenter States want, but which are of no consequence to the coston States." This leading and influential secession journal sustains me in the position that the border States are more interested in quieting the agitation of the slavery question than the cotton States. Maryland, Virginia Keniucky, and Missouri, have over fifteen headers and Missouri, have over fifteen headers and missouri, have over fifteen beautiful fifteen to the state of the free country. Stall we have no settlement.

as to induce them to refuse concession, compromise, and settlement, I, for one will appeal from your partisan and prejudiced decision to the people of the United States, feeling unwilling that this government, which cost the toil and suffering of seven years, shall be destroyed by the politicisms and demagogues who infest this Capitol. - I am satisfied that appeal will not be in vain. The recollecfuture, the certainty that we cannot bet ter our condition by destroying this Gov ernment, will all urge the great American people to the rescue of their imperiled Constitution and Union, and drive from power and place those whose devotion to party and party dogmas is superior to their

devotion to their country.

But, sir, I am told I am a submissionist. am always ready to submit to the Constituion of my country and the laws passed in conformity to it. But, sir, I am unwilling to run away from this Capital, and

yield everything, Constitution, Union, fame, glory, and property, at the bidding of any party, however powerful that party be. I should feel unworthy the confidence of a gallant people were I to surrender all their rights at discretion. This, to my mind is the worst form of submis-But, sir, if we are to be driven to purpose of maintaining our Constitutional rights, my advice will be, to draw that sword in the Union; for I would feel more like a soldier murching in defense of my Constitutional rights under the stars and stripes, then under any other flag.

Legal Rates of Interest. The following are the legal rates of increst in the several States of the Union :

Maine, 6 per cent. New Hampshire, 6 per cent. Vermont, 6 per cent, except upon rail-ad notes and bonds, which may bear 7 er cent.

Massachusetts, 6 per cent. Rhode Island, 6 per cent. Connecticut, 6 per cent. By the law of May, 1854, banks are prohibited under a penalty of 8500 from taking, directly or

New York 6 per cent. New Jersey, 6 per cent. Pennsylvania, 6 per cent. Delaware, 6 per cent. Maryland, 6 per cent. Virginia, 6 per cent. North Carolina, 6 per cent. South Carolina, 7 per cent. Georgia, 7 per cent. Alabama, 8 per cent.

Arkansas, 6 per cent. Special contracts a writing in this State, will admit of in-erest not exceeding 10 per cent. Florida, 6 per cent. On a special con-

ract, 8 per cent. is allowed.

Illinois, 6 per cent., previous to 1857, and 10 since that time.

Indiana, 6 per cent.
Iowa, 6 per cent. On special contracts
nd judgments 10 may be charged. Kentucky, 9 per cent.

Louisiana, 5 to 8 per cent.

Michigan, 5 per cent. It is lawful to stipulate for any sum not exceeding 10 Mississippi, 6 per cent. Since March,

1856, 10 per cent, is allowed on special ontracts.
Missouri, 6 per cent. Parties can agree

Ohio, 6 per cent., and all interest chargd over this rate is illegal. Tennessee, 6 per cent.
Texas, 8 per cent. Special agreement is writing not exceeding 12.

Wisconsin, 10 per cent. California, 10 per cent. On special con tracts any rate of interest may be agreed

The law regulating the payment of lebts with coin provides that the follow-

ing be legal tender. I. All gold coins at their respective valies, for debts of any amount. 2. The half dellar, quarter dellar, half ime and dime, at their respective values. for debts of any amount under five dol-

nount under thirty cents; and 4. One cent pieces for any amount under ten cents.

our or five years ago, gold was made the legal tender for large amounts.

Letter from U. S. Senator Lane.

[From Vanity Fals.]. We have great pleasure in publishing omply with Mr. Lane's request in regard to hoisting the Palmetto flag, but we will ray that we admire his (we allude to Mr. Lane, and not the flag, of course,) boldcas, candor and eloquence; SENIT CHAMBIR, WASINTON,

SERIT CHARBIER, WASHNON, ]
March the third, 18 & 6 onet. ]
EDS. VANNURTY FAIR: if god spairs my
life i shal seeseed with in 20 dase. jonson of tennysea is forneast me, but he
haint got no intelect into him. Sivil war sertin & i wants to hear the Cannin re. Hist the Palmettoe banner from on top of your offis & let it waive to the Brees. Dont mucillate this mannerscript and be particlar not to make Misstaiks in spelin and punktooste it proper. merykan Staitsman suffers from scrotu ers which tries to bring them into On to the frey! the god Bottles upon

On to the dec.
the palmettoe flag.
yours respectably,
Goser Lane.

IMPORTANT TO SNUPP-TAKERS .- At a late inceting of the Manchester (England) Philo-ophical Society, Dr. C. Calvert stated that he had recently analylzed several | their olfactories. samples of of snuff, in all of which be found traces of red lead. This is a most dangerous adulteration, as the lead in Hill, on Monday night, and collected \$40 such snuff will ultimately accumulate in in ten cent admissions. Five schools of the heads of snuff-takers, and produce the town sent five picked spellers. First dreadful diseases.

A good many people now agree rith Mr. Lincoln, in his remark at Poughkeepsic recently: "I don't say that in the recent election the people did the wisest thing they could: indeed, I don't think they did.'

1 F The New York Herald proposes to present the amendments to the Federal Constitution embodied in the Constitution of the Confederate States as an is ue to the Republicans, in their future contests before the Northern people .-Whether it will succeed remains to be asked: seen.

In the Saperior Court at Taunton Mass., a colored man was put on trial for larceny. He managed his own defense, and asked one of the white witnesses gainst him a question which increased his pallor. The prisoner, observing his change of color, said: "why don't you keep you color? You see I do."

Howe, suppossed to have been murdered at Oxford, Ind., three years ago, arrived

The Two Oligarchies.

We have two sort of Oligarel North and South, says the New York Erpress, which ride over us rough shodand, in riding over us, ride over the Constitution and Laws.

The Northern Oligarchy would not subnit to the people the Crittenden, nor the more formal, and State-honored propesitions of the Peace Congress. They shead," and "go it blind," indifferent whether or not they plunge us into civil

The Southern Oligarchy improvised a government at Montgomery, and self-created a President and Vice-re-made a constitution, and dispatch foreign Ministers to Europe-All, all without consultation with, or permission of the people in the States they assume to represent.

The Oligarchy, South, excuse themselves that the Federal Convention of 1787 was not submitted to the people, but was improvised a la Montgomery—but this is not true, for thus reads the resolution of the Washington (Philadelphia) Convention of September 17, 1787:

Resolved, That the preceding constitu-tion be laid before the United States, in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of the convention that it should afterwards be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature for their assent and ratification; and that each convention, assenting to and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Congress having received the report of the convention-

Resolved, smanimously, That the said rereport, with the resolutions and letter ac-companying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that

In conformity with which resolution, the States passed nots for severally calling conventions; delegates were chosen for the express purpose of ratifying or rejecting the Constitution, and the conventions of the several States ratified it.

The government of this Republic is and long has been in the hands of the mero politicians, and the people have been permitted to have little to do with it. South. or North, all run "the machine,"-and hence the machine has run off the track. and dashed us all off with it. Only the people, the people uprising in masses and smalling all the politicians, can put the Republic on the track again.

Apper Sections.—Those who are troe-bled with parpitation of the heart should sleep with their heads high and never have the head under the bed cloths. It is customary for many people to cover their heads and slumber in this manner. er ten cents.

By the law of Congress, passed some that is exhaled is at the next moment inhaled. Some children get into this habit, and parents should be careful to watch them and break it up. To wash the face, hands and teeth before going to bed, con-tributes much to sound and refreshing slumber, and refreshing sleep is as necesthe following letter from that brilliant ly food. Night is the best period of re-Oregon. It may seem somewhat para-dexical that a Pacific statesman should be forced and wark at night, often fall into consump-tive disease. Eight hours is not too long be ferociously warlike, but that is cvidently none of our business. We cannot sleep more than six.

A Good Judge and a Good Deed .- A few days since, Judge William Lawrence, of Logan county. O., caused the following order to be entered on the Journals of his Court: It is ordered that the Sheriff of Logan county be, and hereby is instructed, and required, at every term of this cd, and required, at every term of this Court, to erect upon the dome of the Capitol, in Belfontaine, a suitable standard, with the flag of the American Union thereon, and the same shall there remain during the sessions of the Court, as an evidence of devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the

HINTS ABOUT RATS .- A corresspondent of Gardener's Monthly says: "I tried the effect of introducing into

the entrance of their holes, runs or hid the entrance of their noise, ing places, small portions of chloride of lime or bleaching powder, wrapped in callee, and stuffed into the entrance holes, and thrown loose by spoonfuls into the drain from the house This drove the returned to it they were treated in the same manner, with like effect. The curo was most complete. I presume it was the chloride gass which did not agree with

ger Spelling matches are the rage in Winstead, Conn. They had one in Camp prize, Webster's unabriged pictorial dietionary. They used up the spelling book, two or three geographics, and had to bring out the classics before some of the sharpest spellers would succumb.

ANOTHER OF MR. LINCOLN'S JOKES .- A laughable though rather apocryphal story. is told of the President. Being asked, before the inauguration, whether he would ride to the Capitol with Buchanan, in his barouche, or go alone; "That reminds me," said he "of a witness in court, who, appearing in Quaker costume, was asked: 'Will you swear or affirm?' The witness replied, he didn't care a damn which !"

Tin Dirrensen.—The last Government loan nuthorized at Washington was taken at average dicount of 10 per cent. The one before the last at 12 per cent, dis-

change of color, said: "why don't you keep you color? You see I do."

A Supposed Victim Turns Up after an Arsence of Turns Yrans,—Dr. J. H.

Rows approach to the prisoner, observing his count.

A portion of the loan authorized at Montgomery has been taken at a premise of 5 per cent. and, no doubt, the remainder will be taken on equally advantageous terms.—Allasta Confederacy.

Martin Van Buren is the only in-dividual who has filled the four highest there a few days ago from Illinois, much positions under the American Govern to the delight of a man named King, ment. He has been United States Senawho was in jail awaiting his trial for the tor. Secretary of State, Vice President and President.